

The Beauty and Wear of a Dress

depend largely on the linings. We carry a large line of Dress Linings of all descriptions. Buy your Linings at the "Bee Hive." Ladies, we have just received a full line of

Fancy Colored Crochet Cotton 5c a Ball

19 LADIES' BOUCLE COATS!

to be let out at \$7.75 each. They are worth more money. If you want one come quick. Ten per cent. off on Children's Coats, from 4 to 12 years, to take effect at once. Large invoices of Kid Gloves to-day. Four-button heavy stitched \$1, plain, 79 cents.

WELLER & DEMEREST.

A Car Load of Sleighs--All Kinds.

HORSE BLANKETS -- The Largest and Best Stock in Town. Prices Way Down.

Six Studebaker buggies at cost, 6 Studebaker farm wagons at cost, 4 two seated wagons at cost. These must be sold to make room for spring goods. We have a few set of single and double harness that we can sell at old prices. Have you seen our flexible wire horse brush? The best brush on the market for winter use.

The Middletown Wagon Co.,

10 HENRY ST., OPP. CASINO, MIDDLETOWN.
F. M. BARNES. W. F. ROYCE.

LOVED BY THE SOUTH

H. B. PLANT HAS DONE MUCH FOR THAT SECTION'S DEVELOPMENT.

Identified With Southern Enterprises For Forty-one Years and Honored by a Special Day at Atlanta--His Transportation Interests--His Remarkable Career.

There is little doubt that the new south owes as much of its present industrial development to H. B. Plant as to any other one man. Indeed there is no other one probably who has done so much in that direction. Certain it is that the residents of the southeast quarter of Uncle Sam's farm consider themselves under great obligations to Mr. Plant, and this was exemplified only recently, when the managers of the Atlanta exhibition designated one day to his special honor (Oct. 17, his seventy-sixth birthday, by the way), a distinction which is rare enough to make it specially notable.

Mr. Plant has won the respect and esteem of the southern people as a business man, and justly so, since in that capacity he has wrought veritable wonders and has displayed the nerve and foresightedness of a great general, knowledge of human nature such as must be shown by a shrewd politician, executive ability like that required by the head of a great state and a greater imagination than is often possessed by the most eminent writers and artists.

He was born in Braintree, Conn. Like many another eminent man of the present time he received little school training,



although he was privileged to finish his formal education at the Lancasterian school in New Haven. When he was 20, he was employed as an express messenger by the New Haven Steamboat company, and a little later he was put in charge of the express business both on the steamboats which ply between New Haven and New York and on the New York and New Haven railroad. When the Adams Express company was formed in 1851, he was chosen as the proper man to put in charge of the southern branch of the company's business. That was 41 years ago, and his interests have been identical with those of the south ever since. He remained in charge of this branch until 1861, the year of the breaking out of the civil war, when the southern business of the Adams company was turned over to the then newly organized Southern Express company, of which he was made the first president, a responsible post which he still fills.

It was Mr. Plant who first discerned the place Florida was destined to fill as a winter resort for the physically feeble. In 1854, the first year of his residence south, he took his wife, who was ailing, to that state. Her life was prolonged for years thereafter by the mild Florida air. At the very beginning Mr. Plant saw the necessity of railroads in Florida, and he was among the earliest purchasers of stocks and bonds issued by railroad companies in Georgia and Florida, though he cut no figure as a railroad manager until 1879.

Perhaps the most picturesque and interesting portion of his career came with the breaking out of the civil war. Mr. Plant was not a partisan of either side. The Southern Express company had just been established, and it became at once apparent that the business, and perhaps the very existence of the new corporation, was in serious danger. So he went to Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. To him the express manager explained the situation, declaring frankly that he was not a partisan, but laying stress on the advantage it would be to the south if the business of the express company could go on uninterrupted. This would hardly be possible, he added, unless he were personally allowed to go wherever he pleased with out any hindrance whatever.

So convincingly did Mr. Plant present his case that Mr. Davis gave him the desired permission, issuing a pass allowing the freest movement through the lines, entrance to headquarters at will, and in brief extending the greatest imaginable freedom at all times and in all circumstances to the bearer. It was by reason of this unusual pass that the Southern Express company was enabled to continue its business during all the years of strife between the north and the south. In 1867 the Texas Express company was formed, and Mr. Plant was made president thereof, which office he yet holds. In 1879 he purchased the Atlantic and Gulf railroad of Georgia, and then began his career as creator, restorer and manager of steamer and railroad lines.

Today he is at the head of the Plant Investment company, which embraces 12 railroad corporations, with a mileage of 1,941; the Southern and Texas Express companies, with a mileage of 24,412, and reaching into 15 states, and of the Plant Steamboat and Steamship lines, doing business between the gulf ports and the West Indies, and the Atlantic ports of the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The investment company owns four of the great hotels of Florida, and its stockholders and directors include such men as H. M. Flagler, M. K. Jesup, W. T. Walters, E. F. Newcomer, B. B. Haskell and others.

The Betrothal.

She was made over, it is true, but nobody would have thought her anything but a new woman.

It was Boston, 10:15 o'clock and very still.

"Can you learn," she faltered, directing a burning look into the shrinking eyes of the youth, "to love Ibsen?"

"Yes," he whispered bravely.—Detroit Tribune.

Naturally Roused.

Miss Homewood—You ought to have heard what Mr. Van Braam said about you.

Miss Point Breeze—Tell me what he said.

"He said you talked like sixty." "The horrid thing! Why, I'm not 20 yet!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A MISSING CITY SOLICITOR.

Left a Letter Declaring That He Is Hopelessly Involved.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 4.—W. A. Ambrose, city solicitor of Altoona and solicitor for the Pennsylvania State Building association and three local associations, left this city on Nov. 24. The same day he addressed a letter from Pittsburgh to Congressman Hicks at Washington, which was not received until Monday. Mr. Hicks was here yesterday and exhibited the letter. In it Ambrose declares that he is hopelessly involved in financial difficulties, and that his life for the past five years has been a hell on earth. He intimated that he would commit suicide. Inclosed was a confession of judgment to the local building associations for \$12,000. It is thought this will cover all possible losses. His accounts with the city and the State Building association are straight. His friends believe his mind is unbalanced.

Frozen to Death in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Two persons were frozen to death as a result of the unexpected cold wave that struck this city on Monday, and two others narrowly escaped a like fate. One of them, an unknown man, aged about 75 years, evidently a tramp, was found dead in a ware house, where he had gone for shelter. Moses Baetz, aged 50, who occupied a shanty near the Wabash railroad tracks, was discovered yesterday in his miserable abode frozen stiff. Mrs. Kate Thompson and a 6-year-old girl were found nearly frozen to death in their home in East St. Louis. They were resuscitated.

Serious Charge Against Policemen.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 4.—The entire police force of this city, with the exception of two patrolmen who are on their vacation, were summoned before Mayor Connel yesterday and formally notified that Rev. Charles E. Robinson, in the Second Presbyterian church pulpit, on Thanksgiving Day, had charged that Scranton policemen led young men to houses of ill fame. All signed sworn affidavits denying the charge. Dr. Robinson declares that the young men in question have consented to testify and name the guilty policemen, and Mayor Connel will insist that an investigation be conducted in public.

Illit Distiller Convicted.

TRENTON, Dec. 4.—John Hoffman was convicted in the United States district court of illicit distilling and making "maltase." He was sentenced by Judge Green to pay a fine of \$100 and an imprisonment of thirty days.

Kansas Members Loyal to Waller.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Kansas delegation in congress is determined to leave nothing undone to secure the release of ex-Consul John L. Waller from his imprisonment in France. After the president's message had been read yesterday the entire delegation of senators and representatives, including Republicans and Populists, held a meeting and it was resolved to push a resolution in both houses, calling upon the president for all the papers and correspondence in the case. The resolution may be accompanied by one stating it to be the view of congress that the president should take immediate action.

An Educator Fatally Crushed.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—Professor T. M. Smith, of the Case School of Applied Science, was fatally injured yesterday while conducting one of his chemistry classes through the River blast furnace. He was caught in the furnace elevator and terribly crushed. He lies in the General hospital and cannot live.

The Boy Train Wreckers.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 4.—J. Watson Hildreth, Herbert Platt, Theodore Hibbard and Fred Bristol, who are charged with wrecking the fast mail and passenger train on the New York Central railroad on Nov. 19, when three men were killed, were brought into court yesterday for a hearing of their case pursuant to an adjournment from Nov. 29, on which date they pleaded not guilty. Counsel for the defendants examined them, and they were held for the grand jury. While they were in court the boys chatted easily with their friends, and appeared to enjoy the notoriety they have achieved.

Stolen Town Bonds Turn Up.

HINSON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The discovery has been made that \$2,000 of the town bonds of Gallatin, Columbia county, were stolen in May last when the general merchandise store of E. J. Brant, a former supervisor, was burglarized and the safe blown open. The bonds were supposed to have been in safe keeping in this Stissing bank at Pine Plains, N. Y., and they now turn up for payment in New York.

Von Koerber's Dismissal Confirmed.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The report that Baron von Koerber, the Prussian minister of the interior, has been dismissed on account of the recent strong measures he had instituted against the socialists, ordering the closing of their clubs and the searching of their residences, is confirmed. Prince Hohenzollern, the chancellor, is said to have threatened to resign unless von Koerber was dismissed.

Danced to Death.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Josephine Appleman, a vivacious widow, fainted at a dance in Military hall, and Frank Kruger, her partner in the "lancers," tried to revive her with ether. She fell into a state of coma, and was taken to the hospital, where she died in a few hours.

Twelve Dead from Eating Poisoned Pork.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 4.—A special from Texarkana says at a cake walk near that city the negroes ate at their banquet supper a good portion of a hog that had been slopped by its owner on strychnine, and twelve have died and a half dozen others are sick in bed.

Two Little Children Poisoned.

HAZLETON, Pa., Dec. 4.—Two children of Charles Singley, of Onondaga, Anna and May, aged 2 and 1 years, drank two ounces of liquid containing opium. Anna died within a short time, and little May for May's recovery is entertained.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION

Further Exposed by the Philadelphia Investigation.

CONTRACTS GIVEN TO FAVORITES.

A Contractor Whose Lowest Bid Was Rejected Subsequently Did the Work for His Successful Competitors, Who Received a Much Higher Figure.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—After a recess of over one week the senate investigating committee yesterday renewed its work of inquiring into the municipal affairs of this city. Considerable testimony was given showing that certain contractors have been favored by the authorities in awards for city work, notwithstanding they were not the lowest bidders. The non-compliance with the specifications of contractors by these contractors, and the evident favoritism shown the passenger railway companies by the authorities in work done by them was touched upon, as was the alleged padding of the city's pay rolls on bridge work.

Agent Addis, of the Citizens' Municipal association, introduced the committee to the Vulcanite Paving company, of which Stuart and Charles A. Foster is a member. It had been given the contract for repaving and the construction of sewers and inlets on certain streets. The lowest bidder on a portion of this work was Terence P. Smart. Mr. Smart corroborated Mr. Addis, and added that after complaining to Director Windrim he was given his part of the work by the Vulcanite company at the rate he had bid, notwithstanding the Vulcanite company had no right to submit their contract. The latter company drew the money for this work at the price they bid and cleared from \$10,000 to \$15,000 on the contract, though Smart did all of the work.

Oscar Beasley, a lawyer and ex-member of councils, told of the passage of the bill giving trolley privileges to the Philadelphia Traction company over Mayor Stuart's veto. He spoke of his failure to find a certain contract which he said was entered into by the city and the company at that time regarding the supervision of paving and removal of the system as such time as a better one could be found. It was with the understanding this contract had been signed and executed that councils passed the bill over the mayor's veto. Mr. Beasley said the contract so completed was in possession of the president of councils at that time, but he had not been able to learn where it is at present.

Messrs. Dehaven and Karsner, highway inspectors, told the committee that in work done by the city streets had to have a concrete foundation. When the railway companies did any paving their orders were to see that they laid the blocks on a gravel base, and they were not required to cement the joints with pitch.

Thomas Warren, who at the previous session of the committee said he received \$2 a day for work, while the pay rolls showed he should have received \$2, said for about two weeks last July he did not work and received no money, as he was absent from the city. The pay rolls for that time, and also a warrant bearing his name on which the money was drawn, were shown him and pronounced incorrect. The pay rolls bore an affidavit made by Superintendent of Bridges C. A. Trik declaring them to be correct.

Taken Back to England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Herbert Krahn, who was arrested here in October, has been extradited, and left for England today on the Teutonic in the custody of Commander Cameron, who is a lieutenant in the royal naval reserve, and therefore a government officer. Krahn absconded from London, according to his own confession, with a large sum of money and ten certificates, each representing ten shares of Canadian Pacific railway stock. The property belonged to Mrs. Winnie Gordon.

Secretary Smith Denounces Free Coinage.

ATLANTA, Dec. 4.—Secretary of the Interior Smith addressed the general assembly last night on the financial question. Standing room only was available in the hall of the house of representatives. The secretary had been invited to discuss "The Issues of the Day," but like ex-Speaker Crisp, who spoke before the same body two weeks ago, he confined himself to the money question, taking strong ground against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and defending the course of the administration in financial matters.

Opposing Half Rate Tickets for Ministers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Trunk Line association will be held in this city on Thursday to take action on the issuing of clergymen's tickets. An effort will be made to do away with these tickets. The principal objection is raised by the lines running between New York and Buffalo, while the lines in Pennsylvania are said to be in favor of them. The reason given for the proposed change is that many of the tickets find their way into unscrupulous hands.

Higher Education for Alaska.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The woman's executive committee of the home missions held their regular monthly meeting at their new quarters yesterday. An offer of \$30,000 towards the erection of a Christian college in Alaska made by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the government superintendent of education in Alaska, was made and will probably be accepted, and additional funds collected for the purpose of aiding in higher educational work in Alaska.

Prizes for Architects.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Prizes aggregating \$12,000 were awarded by the Fairmount Park commission yesterday for the four best plans for the proposed art building in the park. The first prize, \$6,000, was given to James Brite and Henry Bacon, of New York; the second, \$2,000, to Lord, Hewlett and Hull, of New York; the third, \$2,000, to Mabel Perouse Monrois, of Paris; and the fourth, \$1,000, to Howard & Caldwell, of New York.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS STOLEN

Chicago Party Managers Said to Have Misappropriated \$750,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Three-quarters of a million dollars has been stolen from the campaign fund of the Democratic party, raised for the years 1894, 1895 and the spring of 1896. This charge is made by H. C. McDonald and Alderman John Powers, and is sustained by the newly elected chairman of the county central committee, Thomas Gahan, in the statement that the funds of the past two years have not been accounted for. The money was raised for the campaign fund which resulted in the election of John P. Hopkins over George B. Swift as mayor, for the county commissioners' campaign following, for the aldermanic campaign, for the West coast and for the drainage canal campaign, but recently closed.

The Democratic administration of the central committee, born out of the assassination of Carter Harrison, is charged with the misuse of this money. And for this misuse no explanation is at present forthcoming from the Democratic citizens, who stand under the charge of having taken money for their own personal benefit, involving in its expenditure trips to Europe, to West Baden and to Hot Springs, and the building of various expensive residences in different parts of the city.

The Howell Murder Trial.

WELLSBORO, Pa., Dec. 4.—The Howell murder case is practically at a standstill, the attention of the court yesterday being occupied in listening to offers and rejecting exhibits made by the commonwealth of specimens of Mrs. Howell's printing and handwriting. Judge Mitchell rejected four offers of this kind, and the cause of the prosecution has received a setback in consequence. The commonwealth's evidence, it is said, is practically finished, and it is the general opinion that no motive for the crime has been shown. A. S. and S. W. Dutton, brothers of the prisoner, and wealthy New York business men, are on hand, with ex-Judge Henry Dally, Jr. The latter is evidently here as an advisor to Major Merrick, Mrs. Howell's counsel.

Swiss Workmen Will Be Sent Back.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Some time ago Mrs. Richard Gumball, who owns a beautiful home on Park avenue, went to Switzerland and purchased handsome decorations for her residence. She also engaged five Swiss workmen to put up the materials. They arrived Sunday on the Normandie, but are to be sent back under the anti-foreign contract labor law. It was shown that the wages of American mechanics in the lines of trade interested are from \$5 to \$12.50 per day, while the five men were to receive but Swiss rates of \$1.20 to \$2.40 per day. They were also to work longer hours than is customary with workmen of their class in this country.

Another Trusted Official Absconds.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Lorenz Bur, of 600 North Sixth street, who conducted a steamship agency at that address, and acted as secretary for nine German building associations, has left his home, and according to his own statement he is \$25,000 short in his accounts. None of his family or friends know where he has gone. They do not think he has committed suicide.

Czarowitz's Case Hopeless.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 4.—It is announced that the condition of the Grand Duke George, the czarowitz, is absolutely hopeless. He has incurably disordered the orders of his doctors by taking a dose of absolute life, and his excesses have induced an affection of the brain. The czar receives reports of the condition of his brother daily, and is fully aware that his recovery is hopeless.

Two Murderers Rescued.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4.—Governor Hastings has received a telegram from Albert W. Woodley, of Allegheny county, who was sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 25. William Penn Bowman, of Luzerne county, who was to have been executed on Jan. 11, was reprieved until Feb. 19, so that these may be present at the hotel of pardons at its next meeting.

Dever's Plea for a New Trial.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—After listening to the arguments on the motion for a new trial for Theodore Durrant the court announced that he would pass up the motion for a new trial on Friday. It is considered certain that the motion for a new trial will be denied, and that sentence will then be pronounced upon Durrant.

A Negro's Narrow Escape.

BIRD EYE, N. J., Dec. 4.—Edward Moore, colored, was put in jail here Monday night, charged with assault on Leland Sands, a white child, at Port Norris. The consular had some difficulty in getting the freed slave from the angry crowd, who wanted to lynch him.

Senator Hoffman's New Honor.

THIRTON, Dec. 4.—The state board of education yesterday elected Senator S. D. Hoffman county school superintendent of Atlantic county, to succeed A. R. Wilson.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

President Cleveland and family have returned from Woodley to the White House for the winter.

The annual rabbit hunt in Kiowa county, Kan., took place yesterday, and nearly 6,000 rabbits were killed.

A committee of Pittsburgh citizens arrived in Philadelphia today to urge the senatorial investigators to investigate Pittsburgh.

In a fight with a sheriff's posse in Clay county, Tenn., while resisting arrest, Joe Williams was killed and Alfred Rich seriously wounded.

Six Massachusetts cities voted in favor of license yesterday, while nine others voted no license. The A. P. A. was defeated in two cities and carried two others.

A bill to be introduced in the New York legislature provides for the appointment of a medical commission who alone shall be competent to testify as experts in courts.

Rev. N. T. Lucas, a prominent Baptist minister, was shot and killed at Montevallo, Fla., while trying to prevent a fight between his son and a farmer named Robert Seals.

JACKSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Rufus W. Peckham Named for the Supreme Court.

AN ACTIVE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Vigorous Measures Favoring the Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine Into Law and Urging the Recognition of the Cuban Insurgents as Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The president yesterday sent to the senate the following nominations: Rufus W. Peckham of New York, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States; Richard Olney of Massachusetts, to be secretary of state; Judson Harmon of Ohio, to be attorney general. In executive session the nominations of Olney and Harmon were promptly confirmed, and that of Peckham was referred to the judiciary committee.

Rufus W. Peckham is a resident of Albany and judge of the court of appeals of New York. It is believed his nomination will be satisfactory to Senator Hill, whose opposition was successful in preventing the confirmation of Messrs. Hornblower and Wheeler H. Peckham, the two New Yorkers whose names were sent in by President Cleveland for the supreme court justice now held by Justice White, of Louisiana. Senator Hill on several occasions has spoken highly of the new nominee for supreme court justice, who is a brother of Wheeler H. Peckham.

Rufus W. Peckham is a son of the late Judge Rufus W. Peckham, of the New York court of appeals, who was drowned in the wreck of the French transatlantic steamer Ville du Havre on Nov. 22, 1875. He was born in Albany, N. Y., on Nov. 8, 1833. Albany being also the birthplace of his brother Wheeler. The prominent features in the life of the son bear a striking and interesting resemblance to those which characterize the father's. Each was early elected district attorney of Albany county; each occupied a position among the first lawyers of his day at a bar famed for the presence of eminent jurists; each was elected justice of the supreme court of New York, the son in 1893.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Monroe Doctrine and Cuban Recognition in the Upper Body.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The senate got down to real business yesterday. Naturally the president's message attracted the main attention of the day, but aside from this there were stirring resolutions on the Monroe doctrine and the Cuban rebellion, and after that the usual deluge of bills and resolutions. There were 273 bills and sixteen resolutions introduced, but a large majority of the bills were reprints of measures which failed to pass last session. Many of these, as also a large proportion of the new bills, were for private purposes. There were also several for the modification of the pension laws. Senators Peffer, Stewart and Squire reintroduced their bills of last session pertaining to silver coinage.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, vigorous in its terms, reaffirming the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and presenting them in such form as to permit their enactment as a permanent law, rather than an expression of the policy advocated by President Monroe. In the same line was a resolution by Mr. Culom, of Illinois, and another by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska.

The Cuban situation received some attention. Mr. Call offering a resolution for the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, and Mr. Packer presented resolutions from the city councils of Tampa and St. Augustine, Fla., expressive of the feeling for recognition of the insurgents. The Call resolution will be called up this afternoon, so that Cuba and the Monroe doctrine will receive early attention, although the purpose is to afford opportunity for an expression of views rather than for an immediate vote.

The session of the house was very brief, and was consumed entirely by the reading of the president's message. It was listened to with fair attention, but the features of the document received no sign either of approval or disapproval from the members until the conclusion of the reading, when several Democrats created a slight demonstration. When it was finished the house adjourned until Friday.

Alleged Train Wreckers Arrested.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Sheriff Hisinger, of Cortland, with Detective Sevenoak, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and a posse of deputies scoured the country for miles around in the vicinity of Sunday night's fatal wreck. Two strangers were arrested at Summit Station early, and an Italian known as "Mike" was arrested soon afterward. Detectives believe that "Mike" knows more than he will tell about the wreck, and think they have a clew to incriminating evidence.

Brazil Refuses to Arbitrate.

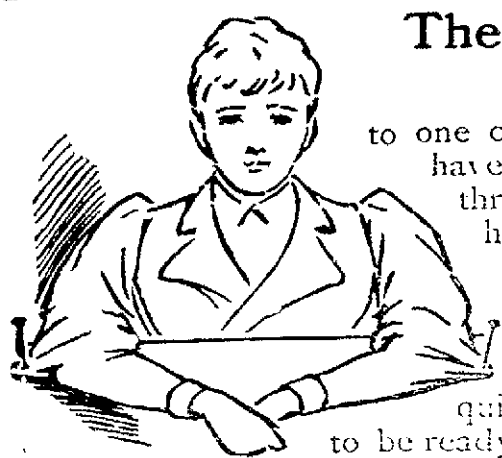
BRASILIA, Dec. 4.—A Rio Janeiro dispatch says that the Brazilian council of ministers has decided to refuse to submit either the Trinidad dispute with England or the Amazon dispute with France to arbitration. The Trinidad dispute relates to the sovereignty of the little island of Trinidad, and the Amazon dispute to the boundary line of French Guiana.

Miss Aub Indicted for Perjury.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Barbara Aub, who confessed that she made false charges of assault against Walter L. S. Langerman, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday for perjury. The indictment is based upon the statement of Langerman and the minutes of the court proceedings taken during the trial.

Killed with a Thrown Hatchet.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 4.—In a quarrel at Metamora arising from an accusation of Henry Freedland that James Butcher had made disrespectful remarks about Freedland's sister Butcher was killed by a hatchet thrown by Freedland. The murderer was arrested.



The woman pinned down

to one or two uses of Pearlina will have to be talked to. Why is she throwing away all the gain and help that she can get from it in other ways? If you have proved to yourself that Pearlina washes clothes, for instance, in the easiest, quickest, safest way, you ought to be ready to believe that Pearlina is the best for washing and cleaning everything. That's the truth, anyway. Try it and see. Into every drop of water that's to be used for cleansing anything, put some Pearlina.

Millions NOW USE Pearlina

WARM FOR WINTER!

A nice pair of Mittens for 10c., a nice pair of Cotton Fannel Night Dresses 33c., a nice warm Fannel Night Dress 25c., fine Cashmere Hose 25c. Fine Bonnets 25c., a kind of Fine Worsted Goods for infants and children. If looking for Children's Clothing give us a call.

CHILDREN'S BAZAAR,
116 North Street, Middletown, N. Y.

School Shoes for Boys and Girls
IN GREAT VARIETY,
That Will Give Good Wear at Reasonable Prices,

J. G. HARDING'S,
25 West Main Street, Middletown.

We Will Give You a Chance to Get a Good Bargain

NEW DE A

in Millinery, Cloaks, Suits, Fur and Plush Capes

While the season is not too far advanced, so that you may have a chance to wear them early and still get a good bargain.

M. KATZ-GFR, COR. NORTH AND W. MAIN STS.



VIGOR OF MEN MAGNETIC NERVE
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. Sold with a Written Guarantee to cure Lost Vitality, Nervous Debility, Impotence, Falling Memory, and all Nervous Disorders and all Weaknesses resulting from worry or later excesses. \$1 per box, 6 for \$5. Mailed to any address by The Japanese Pile Cure Company, St. Paul, Minn.

SOLD BY J. E. MILLS.

L. STERN.

A Few Sensible, Honest Words

go farther than a whole sheet of lies. Now I want to point out—Having purchased about 500 Cloaks, he became one of the best manufacturers of stock, at exactly half former prices, so have placed them on sale at exactly half to meet you. All new material.

COATS FROM \$2.50 UP TO \$17.50.

There are some beautiful ones going in. Come and see. We have never outlead the people, and we never intend to. Our reputation for dealing is established and we do not intend to lose it. Remember.

OUR HANDSOME STORE

L. STERN, 13-15 North Street.

The First National Bank.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

Some time ago we said COAL would be cheap. It is advanced. Do not delay, buy now.

Best Lehigh and Free Burning Coal

CRANE & SWAYZE,

Lumber Coal and Building Material, Nos. 11-19 Montgomery Street.

Kindling Wood and Shavings for Sale.

A DOCTOR AND DISEASE.

THE PLAIN TRUTH, BY A WELL KNOWN PHYSICIAN, ABOUT THE KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.

How to Cure Blood Diseases by Curing the Kidneys. The Action on the Blood of Asparagus, and Asparagus Kidney Pills.

Every physician knows that our kidneys are natural filters. Our kidneys filter our blood. Blood diseases are caused by badly filtered blood. When the kidneys are well they keep the body well by keeping the blood pure. When they are ill, they filter the blood badly and make us ill.

The sick kidneys can be made well with Dr. Hobb's Asparagus Kidney Pills, and this is what Dr. John Dobson says about it.

OFFICE OF
DOCTOR JOHN DOBSON,
85-87 Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO, July 20, 1895

Hobb's Medicine Co. Gentlemen—Being convinced of the truth, so persistently iterated by you, that upon the kidneys depend almost entirely the purity of the blood, and that therefore all blood diseases could be cured by treating the kidneys, I decided to make a fair trial of Dr. Hobb's Asparagus Kidney Pills in my practice.

Previous to this I had many cases which I had found I could only temporarily relieve with ordinary drugs, and I hoped, with the aid of the special preparation of Asparagus Officialis (from which, as you have explained to me, your pills are made), to obtain much better results.

I was not disappointed. From the very beginning, the results I got were to me, as a physician, astonishing.

In rheumatism and gout, those diseases which we are often unable to do more than relieve—sometimes a trifle—Dr. Hobb's Asparagus Kidney Pills almost invariably effected a cure.

Kidney troubles, diabetes, pain in the back, sleeplessness, and all that train of disorders, were relieved in a few doses and sooner or later cured.

In anemia, chlorosis, general depression, nervous headache, hysteria, neuralgia, etc., the effects were perhaps even more marvelous, the patient seeming to wake up into new life, with new energy, new ambition, new blood and new complexion.

I have now used Dr. Hobb's Asparagus Kidney Pills for some time, and have decided to use them constantly. I know of no preparation which has such immediate and lasting curative power over all diseases caused by impure or vitiated blood.

Wishing you ever success, and that your remedy may become as widely known as it should, I remain Sincerely yours,
JOHN DOBSON, M. D.

Dr. Hobb's Asparagus Kidney Pills give their curative power to the healing and tonic properties of Asparagus on the kidneys. It is a real tonic and strengthener. It builds up the kidneys, and through them cleanses and revitalizes the blood.

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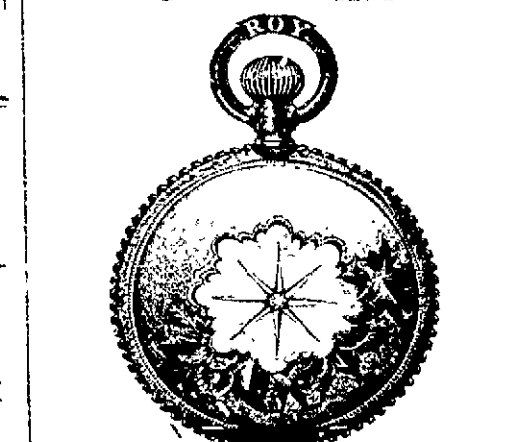
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An interesting pamphlet on the subject or will be mailed free to any address Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago or San Francisco.

For over fifty years, Dr. Hobb's Asparagus Kidney Pills have been used by millions of patients for their children. It is a remedy of great value in all cases of children's diseases, and is especially valuable in cases of children's diseases, and is especially valuable in cases of children's diseases. It is a remedy of great value in all cases of children's diseases, and is especially valuable in cases of children's diseases. It is a remedy of great value in all cases of children's diseases, and is especially valuable in cases of children's diseases.

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14 NORTH STREET

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States: The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to the congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations.

The Warlike Case.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the treatment of John La Walker by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Walker, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Walker's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated, and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October—has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Walker's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit.

The Bering Sea Award.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great Britain to receive a lump sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration was not confirmed by the last congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the government, and I earnestly recommend that it be maintained and sanctioned. It is, however, this does not mean with the favor of congress. It certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has therefore been agreed upon and will be immediately laid before the senate, so that in one of the modes suggested a final settlement may be reached.

The Alaskan Boundary.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island until it strikes the one hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias, which is urgently recommended, this survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892 and the supplementary convention of Feb. 3, 1894.

As to the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the frozen ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made. The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring much time and careful observations and surveys. Such observations and surveys were undertaken by the United States coast and geodetic survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarters under British auspices are believed to give nearly coincident results, but these surveys have been independently conducted, and no international agreement to mark these or any other parts of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made. In the mean time the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially at or near the junction of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances it is expedient and indeed imperative that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Britannic majesty's government has proposed a joint delimitation of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by an international commission of experts, which, if congress will authorize it and make due provision therefor, can be accomplished with no unreasonable delay. It is impossible to overlook the vital importance of continuing the work already entered upon and supplementing it by further effective measures looking to the exact location of this entire boundary line.

The Venezuela Dispute.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last,

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is a remedy of sterling value. It positively cures all Bronchial Affections, Cough, Cold, Croup, Bronchitis and Grippe. You can always rely on it. DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP is indispensable to every family. Price 25 cts. Shun all substitutes.

Chew LANGE'S PLUGS The Great Tobacco Antidote, J.C. Dealers or mail A.C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md.

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ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU. Your horse being always sharp shod, is ready for work. His feet are always in good condition, and he is not constantly at the blacksmith's being sharpened, which ruins his feet, causing great expense and loss of time to you. Remember, once shod with "Neverlips" you can easily put in new Calks when needed without removing the shoes.

BE SURE your horse-shoe has "Neverlips" on hand; have him SHOE WITH NO OTHER. Send your address for the descriptive circular with full information, **MILLED PLATE.**

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SO HE DOES.
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COAL, COAL, COAL

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The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.

The New Art Andes Parlor Stove

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Notwithstanding the general advance in prices, we have not advanced our prices, but on the contrary, have reduced them, as we always do at this season of the year. We think you want a carpet you will never buy it cheaper. Our advice—Buy now. Before you buy look at our stock.

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"THE HUB" Shoe Store.

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All kinds of

Rubber Boots, Felt

Boots and Overshoes

at very low prices.

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A good farm, value \$5,000

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excellent house and lot, and a

choice milk route of 8 to 9 cans

per day in a neighboring vil-

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A. V. BOAK,

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I. G. Bartley of Maple, Pa., writes: A felt duty of mine to inform you and the public that DaWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of a very bad case of eczema. It also cured my boy of a running sore on his leg. W. D. Olney.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and adds to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adopting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from any objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50 cent bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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Furnishes food for thought to the
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See the great Derby race, the
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brated leaping horse, "King
Faro," in his wonderful leap
over gates of railroad crossing.
Car load special scenery, all
new mechanical effects, 10 buck
and wing dancers, 2 thorough-
bred race horses, "King Faro"
and "Gay Prince."

Nothing so distressing as hacking
cough. None so foolish as to suffer
from it. Nothing so dangerous if al-
lowed to continue. One Minute
Cough Cure gives immediate relief
W.D. Oney.

therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our
embassador at London for communication
to the British government, in which the
attitude of the United States was fully
and distinctly set forth. The general con-
clusions therein reached and formulated
are in substance that the traditional and
established policy of this government is
firmly opposed to a forcible increase by
any European power of its territorial pos-
sessions on this continent; that this policy
is as well founded in principle as it is
strongly supported by numerous precedents;
that as a consequence the United States
is bound to protest against the en-
largement of the area of British Guiana
in derogation of the rights and against
the disparity in strength of Great Britain
and Venezuela; the territorial dispute be-
tween them can be reasonably settled only
by friendly and impartial arbitration, and
that the resort to such arbitration should
include the whole controversy and is not
satisfied if one of the powers concerned is
permitted to draw an arbitrary line
through the territory in debate and to de-
clare that it will submit to arbitration
only the portion lying on one side of it.
In view of these conclusions, the dispatch
in question called upon the British gov-
ernment for a definite answer to the ques-
tion whether it would or would not sub-
mit the territorial controversy between
itself and Venezuela in its entirety to im-
partial arbitration. The answer of the
British government has not yet been re-
ceived, but is expected shortly, when fur-
ther communications on the subject will
probably be made to the congress.

The Corinto Incident.

In last year's message I narrated at
some length the jurisdictional questions
then freshly arisen in the Mosquito Indian
strip of Nicaragua. Since that time, by
the voluntary act of the Mosquito nation,
the territory reserved to them has been
incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians
formally subjecting themselves to be gov-
erned by the general laws and regulations
of the republic, instead of by their own
customs and regulations, and thus avail-
ing themselves of a privilege secured to
them by the treaty between Nicaragua and
Great Britain of Jan. 24, 1850.

After this extension of uniform Nicara-
guan administration to the Mosquito strip
the case of the British vice consul, Hatch,
and of several of his countrymen who had
been summarily expelled from Nicaragua
and treated with considerable indignity
provoked a claim by Great Britain upon
Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which,
upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability,
was enforced by Great Britain. While
the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Nicara-
gua was in no way questioned by Great
Britain, the former's arbitrary conduct in
regard to British subjects furnished the
ground for this proceeding.

A British naval force occupied without
resistance the Pacific seaport of Corinto,
but was soon after withdrawn upon the
promise that the sum demanded would be
paid. Throughout this incident the kindly
offices of the United States were invoked
and were employed in favor of peaceful
settlement and as much consideration
and indulgence toward Nicaragua as were
consistent with the nature of the case.
Our efforts have since been made the case
of appreciation and grateful recognition
by Nicaragua.

The Cuban Rebellion.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An
insurrection, in some respects more active
than the last preceding revolt, which con-
tinued from 1895 to 1897, now exists in a
large part of the eastern interior of the
island, menacing even some populations
on the coast. Besides deranging the com-
mercial exchanges of the island, of which
our country takes the predominant share,
this flagrant condition of hostilities, by
arousing sentimental sympathy and incit-
ing adventurous support among our people,
has entailed earnest effort on the part of
this government to enforce obedience
to our neutrality laws and to prevent the
territory of the United States from being
abused as a vantage ground from which
to aid those in arms against Spanish sov-
ereignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sym-
pathy of our countrymen as individuals
with a people who seem to be struggling
for larger autonomy and greater freedom,
and whose cause such sympathy naturally
must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet
the plain duty of this government is to
observe in good faith the recognized obli-
gations of international relationship. The
performance of this duty should not be
made more difficult by a disregard on the
part of our citizens of the obligations
growing out of their allegiance to their
country, which should restrain them from
violating as individuals the neutrality
which the nation of which they are mem-
bers is bound to observe in its relations to
friendly sovereign states.

The Armenian Massacres.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued
to excite concern. The reported mas-
sacres of Christians in Armenia and the
development there and in other districts of
a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian
influences naturally excited apprehension
for the safety of the devoted men and
women who, as dependents of the foreign
missionary societies in the United States,
reside in Turkey under the guarantee of
law and usage and in the legitimate per-
formance of their educational and religious
mission.

Our minister has been vigilant and
alert in affording all possible protection.
We have sent ships as far toward the
points of actual disturbance as it is possi-
ble for them to go, where they offer a
place of refuge to those who are fleeing
from the forces of fanaticism, and we have
the promise of other powers which have ships
in the neighborhood that our citizens as
well as theirs will be received and pro-
tected on board those ships. On the de-
mand of our minister orders have been
issued by the sultan that Turkish soldiers
shall guard and escort to the coast Arme-
nian refugees.

The Consular Service.

In view of the growth of our interests
in foreign countries and the encouraging
prospects for a general expansion of our
commerce, the question of an improve-
ment in the consular service has increased
in importance and urgency.

The importance of the subject has led
the executive to consider what steps
might properly be taken without addi-
tional legislation to answer the need of a
better system of consular appointments.
The matter having been committed to the
consideration of the secretary of state,
in pursuance of his recommendations an
executive order was issued on the 20th
of September, 1898, by the terms of which
it is provided that after that date any va-
cancy in a consular or commercial agency
with an annual salary or compensation
from official fees of not more than \$2,500
or less than \$1,000 shall be filled either
by transfer or promotion from some other
position under the department of state of
a character tending to qualify the incum-
bent for the position to be filled, or by the
appointment of a person not under the de-
partment of state, but having previously
served thereon and shown his capacity

and fitness for consular duty, or by the
appointment of a person who, having been
elected by the president and sent to a
board for examination, is found, upon
such examination, to be qualified for the
position. Posts which pay less than \$1,000
being usually on account of their small
compensation, filled by selection from
residents of the locality, it was not deemed
practicable to put them under the new
system.

I am thoroughly convinced that in ad-
dition to their salaries our ambassadors
and ministers at foreign courts shall be
provided by the government with official
residences. The salaries of these officers
are comparatively small and in most cases
insufficient to pay, with other necessary
expenses, the cost of maintaining house-
hold establishments in keeping with their
important and delicate functions.

National Finances.

As we turn from a review of our foreign
relations to the contemplation of our na-
tional financial situation we are imme-
diately aware that we approach a subject
of domestic concern more important than
any other that can engage our attention,
and one at present in such a perplexing
and delicate predicament as to require
prompt and wise treatment.

We may well be encouraged to earnest
effort in this direction when we recall the
steps already taken toward improving our
economic and financial situation, and
when we appreciate how well the way has
been prepared for further progress by
around and intelligent popular interest
in these subjects.

The compulsory purchase and coinage
of silver by the government, unchecked
and unregulated by business conditions
and headwinds of our currency needs, which
for more than 15 years diluted our circu-
lating medium, undermined confidence
abroad in our financial ability and at last
eliminated in distress and panic at home,
have been recently stopped by the repeal of
the laws which forced this reckless scheme
upon the country.

The things thus accomplished, notwith-
standing their extreme importance and
beneficent effects, fall far short of curing
the monetary evils from which we suffer
as a result of long indulgence in ill ad-
vised financial expedients.

United States Notes.

The currency denominated United
States notes and commonly known as
greenbacks was issued in large volume
during the late civil war and was intend-
ed originally to meet the exigencies of that
period. It will be seen by a reference to
the debates in congress at the time the
laws were passed authorizing the issue of
these notes that their advocates declared
they were intended for only temporary use
and to meet the emergency of war. In
almost if not all the laws relating to them
some provision was made contemplating
their voluntary or compulsory retirement
A large quantity of them, however, were
kept on foot and mingled with the cur-
rency of the country, so that at the close
of the year 1874 they amounted to \$351,-
999,973.

Immediately after that date and in Jan-
uary, 1875, a law was passed providing for
the redemption of specie payments, by
which the secretary of the treasury was
required, whenever additional circulation
was issued to national banks, to retire
United States notes equal in amount to
50 per cent of such additional national
bank circulation until such notes were re-
duced to \$300,000,000. This law further
provided that on and after the 1st day of
January, 1875, the United States notes
then outstanding should be redeemed in
coin, and in order to provide and prepare
for such redemption the secretary of the
treasury was authorized not only to use
any surplus revenues of the government,
but to issue bonds of the United States
and dispose of them for coin and to use
the proceeds for the purposes contemplated
by the statute.

In May, 1878, and before the date thus
appointed for the redemption and retire-
ment of these notes, another statute was
passed forbidding their further cancella-
tion and retirement. Some of them had,
however, been previously redeemed and
canceled upon the issue of additional na-
tional bank circulation, as permitted by
the law of 1875, so that the amount out-
standing at the time of the passage of the
act forbidding their further retirement
was \$340,611,016.

The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct
prohibition, but contained in addition the
following express provision:

"And when any of said notes may be
redeemed or be received into the treasury
under any law, from any source whatever,
and shall belong to the United States
they shall not be retired, canceled or de-
stroyed, but they shall be re-issued and
put out again and kept in circulation."

This was the condition of affairs on the
1st day of January, 1879, which had been
fixed upon four years before as the date
for entering upon the redemption and re-
tirement of all these notes, and for which
such abundant means had been provided.

The government was put in the anomalous
situation of owing to the holders of its
notes debts payable in gold on demand,
which could neither be retired by receiv-
ing such notes in discharge of obligations
due the government nor canceled by ac-
tual payment in gold. It was forced to
redeem without redemption and to pay
without acquiescence.

The Gold Reserve.

There had been issued and sold \$95,-
500,000 of the bonds authorized by the re-
sumption act of 1875, the proceeds of
which, together with other gold in the
treasury, created a gold fund deemed suf-
ficient to meet the demands which might
be made upon it for the redemption of the
outstanding United States notes. This
fund, together with such other gold as
might be from time to time in the treas-
ury available for the same purpose, has
been since called our gold reserve, and
\$100,000,000 has been regarded as an ade-
quate amount to accomplish its object.
This fund amounted, on the 1st day of
January, 1879, to \$114,193,360, and,
though thereafter constantly fluctuating,
it did not fall below that sum until July,
1892. In April, 1893, for the first time
since its establishment, this reserve
amounted to less than \$100,000,000, con-
taining at that date only \$97,011,330.

In the meantime, and in July, 1890, an
act had been passed directing larger gov-
ernmental monthly purchases of silver
than had been required under previous
laws and providing that in payment for
such silver treasury notes of the United
States should be issued payable on demand
in gold or silver coin at the discretion of
the secretary of the treasury. It was,
however, declared in the act to be "the
established policy of the United States to
maintain the two metals on a parity with
each other upon the present legal ratio
or such ratio as may be provided by law."
In view of this declaration, it was not
deemed permissible for the secretary of
the treasury to exercise the discretion in
terms conferred on him by refusing to pay
gold on these notes when demanded, be-
cause by such discrimination in favor of
the gold dollar the so called parity of the
two metals would be destroyed, and grave

and dangerous consequences would be
precipitated by affirming or accentuating
the constantly widening disparity between
their actual values under the existing
ratio.

It thus resulted that the treasury notes
issued in payment of silver purchases un-
der the law of 1890 were necessarily treat-
ed as gold obligations, at the option of the
holder. These notes on the 1st day of No-
vember, 1893, when the law compelling
the monthly purchase of silver was re-
pealed, amounted to more than \$155,000,-
100. The notes of this description now
outstanding added to the United States
notes still undiminished by redemption or
cancellation constitute a volume of gold
obligations amounting to nearly \$500,-
000,000. These obligations are the instru-
ments which, ever since we have had a
gold reserve, have been used to deplete it.

This reserve, as has been stated, had
fallen in April, 1893, to \$97,011,330, it
has from that time to the present, with
very few and unimportant upward move-
ments, steadily decreased, except as it has
been temporarily replenished by the sale
of bonds.

The Bond Issues.

In consequence of these conditions the
gold reserve on the 1st day of February,
1894, was reduced to \$65,438,377, having
lost more than \$31,000,000 during the pre-
ceding nine months, or since April, 1893.
It is an annual of accomplishing it being
possible, resort was had to the issue and
sale of bonds provided for by the resump-
tion act of 1875. Fifty millions of these
bonds were sold, yielding \$58,633,295.71,
which was added to the reserve fund of
gold then on hand. As a result of this
operation, this reserve, which had suffered
constant and large withdrawals in the
meantime, stood on the 6th day of March,
1894, at the sum of \$107,446,802. Its de-
pletion was, however, immediately there-
after so accelerated that on the 30th day
of June, 1894, it had fallen to \$64,873,025,
thus losing by withdrawals more than
\$42,000,000 in five months and dropping
slightly below its situation when the sale
of \$50,000,000 in bonds was effected for
its replenishment.

This depressed condition grew worse,
and on the 24th day of November, 1894,
our gold reserve being reduced to \$57,669,-
701, it became necessary to again strength-
en it. This was done by another sale of
bonds amounting to \$50,000,000, from
which there was realized \$58,338,500, with
which the fund was increased to \$111,-
142,021 on the 14th day of December, 1894.
Again disappointment awaited the anx-
ious hope for relief. There was not even
a lull in the exasperating withdrawals of
gold. On the contrary, they grew larger
and more persistent than ever. Between
the 14th day of December, 1894, and early
in February, 1895, a period of scarcely
more than two months after the second
re-enforcement of our gold reserve by the
sale of bonds, it had lost by such with-
drawals more than \$30,000,000 and had
fallen to \$81,340,181. Nearly \$13,000,000
had been withdrawn within the month
immediately preceding this situation.

In anticipation of impending trouble, I
had, on the 26th day of January, 1895,
addressed a communication to the con-
gress fully setting forth our difficulties
and dangerous position and earnestly re-
commending that authority be given the
secretary of the treasury to issue bonds
bearing a low rate of interest, payable by
their terms in gold, for the purpose of
maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and
also for the redemption and cancellation
of outstanding United States notes and
the treasury notes issued for the purchase
of silver under the law of 1890. This
recommendation did not, however, meet
with legislative approval.

A Low Reserve.

In February, 1895, therefore, the situa-
tion was exceedingly critical. With a re-
serve perilously low and a refusal of con-
gressional aid, everything indicated that
the end of gold payments by the govern-
ment was imminent.

In this emergency and in view of its
surrounding perplexities it became entire-
ly apparent to those upon whom the
struggle for safety was devolved not only
that our gold reserve must, for the third
time in less than 18 months, be restored
by another issue and sale of bonds bear-
ing a high rate of interest and fully suit-
ed to the purpose, but that a plan must be
adopted for their disposition promising
better results than those realized on pre-
vious sales. An agreement was therefore
made with a number of financiers and
bankers whereby it was stipulated that
bonds described in the resumption act of
1875, payable in coin 30 years after their
date, bearing interest at the rate of 1 per
cent per annum and amounting to about
\$12,000,000, should be exchanged for gold,
receivable by weight, amounting to a lit-
tle more than \$15,000,000.

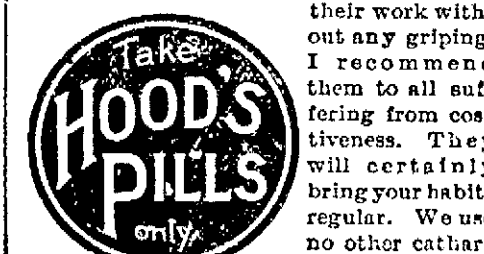
On the day this contract was made its
terms were communicated to congress by
a special executive message, in which it
was stated that more than \$10,000,000
would be saved to the government if gold
bonds bearing 1 per cent interest were au-
thorized.

Continued on page six.

There is more Catarrh in this sec-
tion of the country than all other
diseases put together, and until the
last few years was it supposed to be
incurable. For a great many years
doctors pronounced it a local disease,
and prescribed local remedies, and,
by constantly failing to cure with
local treatment, pronounced it in-
curable. Science has proven catarrh
to be a constitutional disease and
therefore requires constitutional
treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure,
manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co.,
Toledo, Ohio, is the only con-
stitutional cure on the market. It
is taken internally in doses from 10
drops to a teaspoonful. It acts
directly on the blood and mucous
surfaces of the system. They offer
one hundred dollars for any case it
fails to cure. Send for circulars and
testimonials. Address:
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.,
Sold by Druggists. 75c.

Best Little Purgative

I ever used," writes one lady, in regard to
Hood's Pills. "They are so mild and do
their work without any gripping.
I recommend them to all suffer-
ing from consti-



Pills are rapidly increasing in favor. 25c.

Coughs,

* Consumption.

The greatest cause of terror of
the present day, formerly con-
sidered hopeless, is now conceded
by the best physicians as curable
under proper conditions. Its
cause—a depleted condition of
the system; a mal-assimilation of
food; a wasting away of the
tissues; an impoverishment of the
blood. The result—a diseased
condition of all the organs of the
body; a formation of eating ulcers;
and the result death from collapse
or hemorrhage. But the cure is

Bovinine

that greatest concentration into
the least possible bulk of the
vital elements of lean, raw beef.
It is absorbed and nourishes with
the least possible effort on the
part of the stomach. It creates
new tissue, enriches the blood,
makes flesh, and by strengthening
the great vital centres of the
body enables them to perform
their functions in a natural man-
ner, and dispel disease. Thou-
sands owe their life to its use.

CASINO THEATRE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7.

Second annual tour of the
great American actor,

CHAS. ROHLFS,

supported by

Miss Madaline Merli,

and a company of capable ac-
tors in the great law romance
of four acts,

HARWELL!

(The Leavenworth Case) by
Anna Katherine Green

Prices—35, 50, 75c.

MOXON'S LINIMENT

for Man or Beast.

CALL FOR SAMPLE BOTTLE

F. M. PRONK.

MY KINDLING WOOD IS ALL HARD

And dry. Orders at H. & G. Galloway's,
Bull & Youngblood's and D. B. Co's corner
Lake and Wickham avenue. Factory corner
Fulton street and Sprague avenue.

E. H. GREGORY.

TEN DAYS ONLY!

We have marked our

Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's

CLOTHING

way down, nearly to cost price, for the next

Ten Days Only, Beginning Dec. 3d,

and we want you to know that we are showing the best assort-
ment of NEW GOODS that can be found in Middletown. Look at
the bargains we are offering for 10 days only.

COMBS & CAHILL,

One Price Clothiers,

34 North Street.

FARMERS.

If you want a Felt Boot, that will
outwear three pairs of the ordi-
nary kind, buy the old reliable
Mishawaka All Kilt Boots. Buy
only the ball band red strap. All
others are imitations. Best quality
Men's Rubber Boots below the
market price. Money saved by
following the footprints to

C. D. HANFORD'S,
43 North St.

Richmond Hill

Building Sites.

LOTS RANGING IN
SIZE FROM

50x190.

Prices from \$60 to
\$150.

TERMS, \$5 Month-
ly or Suitable Re-
duction for Cash.

150 LOTS SOLD IN SIX
MONTHS.

30 Houses Erected.

Stratton & Corey,

OFFICE
Casino Theatre Bldg

WANTED AT ONCE.

\$6,000 at 5 Per Cent.

FOR TERM OF YEARS,
On Improved City
Business Property.

SEE
CASE & TAYLOR.

FOR SALE.

TO INVESTORS—CITY HALL, Middletown Club,
Y. M. C. A. or private individuals—We are
prepared to sell as a whole or cut up to suit
purchaser, the very desirable and valuable prop-
erty now owned and occupied by Mr. G. B.
Adams, corner of Main and Orchard streets.
Very seldom such an opportunity is afforded
for a sure and profitable investment, in the
heart of a large and growing city, where there
is and can be no risk, but on the other hand, a
sure profit of 5 per cent. in five years.
(Call and examine map on file at our office,
Lipton Building, 25 North street.)

GARDNER & M'WILLIAMS.

C. MACARDILL, PUBLISHER.
GEORGE H. THOMPSON, EDITOR.
J. E. ROBINSON, CITY EDITOR.
A. E. NICKINSON, BUSINESS MANAGER.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1895.

Dr. Newton, the alienist attached to Recorder Goff's court as an expert, says that Barbara Aub is "defenseless against hypnotic influence." That's a new name for it, but it answers as well as anything else.

Assemblyman Goodsell, of the First Orange District, wants to be Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and is backed for the place by State Committee O'Neil. Mr. Goodsell, whose home is in the mountain fastnesses of the Highlands, and who represents a bucolic constituency will probably get the place that he wants for the Republican theory of city government is that the hayseed Assemblyman knows more about the needs of cities than the dwellers in those "haunts of iniquity."

If the Ratio Committee of the Board of Supervisors acted in accordance with any settled policy in making its report, that policy seems to have been to favor the rural towns at the expense of Middletown, Newburgh and Port Jervis. A conspicuous exception is made, however, in the case of the town of Crawford, which is "ratioed up" \$20,000. It is not at all probable that even the Republican members of the committee will contend that farm values have increased in Crawford and decreased in all the other towns, nor will they be likely to seriously attempt to justify a report which raises Crawford's valuation and reduces that of Tuxedo and other conspicuously prosperous towns. The plain truth of the matter is that Crawford is marked up to punish its Supervisor, Mr. Robinson, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, for having dared to make an aggressive campaign in this Republican country. It is the pettiest, puniest, paltriest exhibition of partisan malevolence and peanut politics that Orange county has seen in years. It doesn't hurt Mr. Robinson; it may hurt those who are responsible for it.

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The Case of Mary A. Morris vs. the Ontario and Western Argued Tuesday. The appeal of the Ontario and Western Railway Company from the judgment of \$3,500 obtained by Mary A. Morris, at the Orange County Circuit in June, 1893, was argued in the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, by William Vanamee, Esq., for the company and W. F. O'Neill, Esq., for Mrs. Morris. The case is an interesting one and was tried twice in this county. Plaintiff, who resides at Hurleyville, Sullivan county, claimed to have been permanently injured by jumping from a train at Fair Oaks in 1861, another train being about to run into the one on which she was a passenger. Plaintiff's brother, George DeWitt, was a brakeman on the train on which she traveled. She did not buy a ticket or pay her fare and an arrangement was made by DeWitt with the conductor by which he was to get a pass for her after the train reached Middletown. Plaintiff claimed that this arrangement was without her consent and that she intended to pay her fare, although she admitted referring the conductor to her brother, when he asked for her ticket.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Capt. Jackson Post, G. A. R., chooses Officers for the ensuing year. The annual meeting and election of officers of Capt. Jackson Post, No. 301, G. A. R., of this city, was held last evening, and resulted as follows: Com.—W. C. F. Boston. S. V. C.—J. G. Iewell. J. V. C.—J. L. Pendleton. Q. M.—John Miller. Surgeon—R. S. Keller. Chaplain—J. F. Rogers. Officer of the Day—Franklyn Oanlight. Officer of the Guard—H. O. Waters. Trustees—Geo. A. Beakes, A. S. Wells, J. A. Grier. Finance Com.—G. W. Reed, W. W. Carpenter, C. R. Smith. Delegate to State Encampment—E. L. Sprout. Alternate—Moses Crist. The installation will be held Jan. 7th, 1896.

Catarrh can be successfully treated only by purifying the blood, and the one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cough or cold with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better results; better try it. W. D. Olney.

Smooth White Hands result from using Orange Flower Balm, 25 cents. McMonagle & Rogers.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

POPULISTS SENATORS CONFER.

Agree to Vote as a Unit Till They See What the Other Parties Do. BY UNITED PRESS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—At a conference of the Populists members of the Senate, yesterday, it was agreed to vote solidly up to such time as it might be demonstrated what Republicans and Democrats contemplate doing.

THE CZAR CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT

BY UNITED PRESS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Speaker Reed called on the President, to-day, and remained a short time. It is understood that the purpose of his visit was to talk with the President regarding public business.

CAN'T SEE IT, YOU KNOW.

BY UNITED PRESS. LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "England does not see how the Monroe doctrine applies to Venezuela."

AT THE BAR OF JUSTICE.

An Arson Case Tried This Morning—The Sadler Case Goes Over—Sentence of Prisoners.

The first case tried in the Court of Sessions, at Goshen, this morning was that of Abram Ryerson, indicted for arson in burning John DeGraw's barn at Greenwood Lake. It was proved that he had borrowed matches just before the fire occurred and had made threats, but there was no direct evidence. The case was given to the jury at 12:30. At 3 o'clock the jury was still out. The case of Clement P. Sadler, indicted for grand larceny, was sent to the January term of the Supreme Court, owing to the illness of Manager Baldwin of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, the principal witness for the prosecution. The trial of George Dougherty, of Port Jervis, charged with assaulting an officer, is in progress this afternoon. This will be the last case to be tried this term.

SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.

At the opening of court, this afternoon, prisoners who had been convicted or who had pleaded guilty were sentenced as follows: George Sanford Price, forgery, two years in Sing Sing. Martin Reilly, Newburgh, robbery in third degree, one year in Kings County Penitentiary. George Wolf, larceny in third degree, sentence suspended. Charles Viola, Middletown, criminal assault on child, one year in Kings County Penitentiary. Daniel Merritt, grand larceny, stealing a horse, three years in Sing Sing. Samuel Cox, colored, of Warwick, receiving stolen goods, Elmira Reformatory for an indefinite term. Edward Benjamin, Newburgh criminal assault, five years in Sing Sing and \$1,000 fine to stand committed till paid, not exceeding 1,000 days. Winfield Kingsley, colored, of Goshen, assault in first degree, Elmira reformatory for an indefinite term. Wilbur E. Bragg, forgery, five years in Sing Sing.

Can't Play Football.

The Liberty Gazette, noting the defeat of the football players from that village in Goshen on Thanksgiving Day, by a score of 20 to 0, in a half game, despairingly asks: "Why will the Liberty football team flounder that they can't play football?"

A Warm November.

The range of temperature during November was from 73° to 21°. The average temperature was 46.9, which is much much warmer than the average for November in recent years, which are as follows: 1891, 41.1; 1892, 43.7; 1893, 42.5; 1894, 41.7; 1895, 45.

Population of the State Hospital.

According to the Conglomerate, there were, Tuesday, 1,126 patients in the State Hospital for the Insane, in this city, of whom 557 were males and 569 females. During the week four patients were admitted and five discharged.

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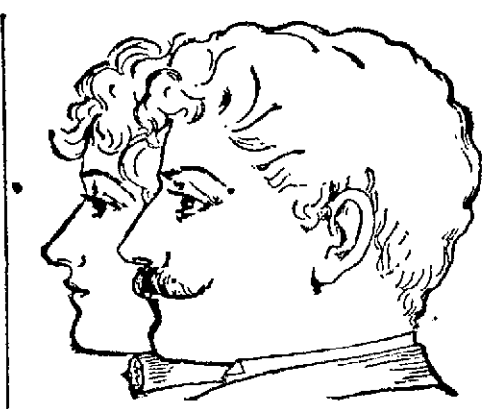
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Beauty and Purity Cuticura

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. W. Burt and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. U. S. A. Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

A REPUBLICAN YEAR.

Ex-Alderman Ludington Tells Just How Good Providence is to the Republicans.

Ex-Alderman Ludington stood for a few minutes, this morning, idly watching the pavers at work on Wickham avenue. Then he took a look at the cloudless sky in which a winter sun was shining warmly, drew a deep breath of the ozone-laden air and turning to a friend said half-meditatively and half-reverently: "It's no use talking,—Providence is good to the Republicans. If Democrats had undertaken to lay that pavement everything would have frozen up tight by the Fourth of July."

Look Out for Blizzards.

The Wickham avenue paving job will practically be finished to-day. With this out of the way, there is no reason to expect that Providence will continue to temper the wind to this shorn city, and we may now expect snow, ice, sleet, hail, blizzards, all kinds of weather.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Table with 4 columns: Item, Yesterday, Today, Close. Includes Sugar, Flour, Cotton, etc.

How often do we hear people say, "I have no confidence in this or that." The ladies who use Kingsford's Laundry starch never talk in uncertain tones. It requires no boiling.

Dr. King's Astringent Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Juts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by McMonagle & Rogers.

A. G. Bartley of Magic, Pa., writes: I feel it a duty of mine to inform you and the public that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of a very bad case of eczema. It also cured my boy of a running sore on his leg. W. D. Olney.

Have your grocer send you some of Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolates with your next order. Once tried, always used. d207

DR. RUST'S COTTON ROOT AND PENNYROYAL PILLS. Always reliable, safe, and effective. Always ask for Dr. Rust's Cotton Root and Pennyroyal Pills. They never fail and they are right. Price \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. The genuine for sale only by J. ECKHART & SONS, New York.

R. O. ROCKAFELLOW & BRO., Undertakers and Embalmers, 98 North Street, Lady assistant. Telephone No. 3. d12011

K. NAPP & NEHEHT, Undertakers and Embalmers, corner West Main and James St. Lady assistant. Telephone Nos. 10 and 22.

DOUGHERTY & KELLY, Undertakers and Embalmers, 50 Cottage Street, Middletown. Telephone 42—night and day.

9 1/2 Cents a Pound FOR BEST HAMS! SLOAT'S Cash Store. 15-17 East Main St.

GOOD MEDIUM-PRICED Cloaks for Ladies and Misses. You will be surprised at the values we offer at \$5, \$8.50 and \$10. Closing prices on Dress Goods. 500 yards all wool Black Henrietta at 25c per yard. CARSON & TOWNER, No. 11 WEST MAIN STREET, MIDDLETOWN.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT! Now is the time to select a useful present. We have added this morning the most elegant line of Neckwear in the city. The new puff, tecks, 4-in-hands, DeJoinville and Windsor ties, shield bows in endless variety. Elegant line of silk suspenders, embroidered and foreign embroidered. Now for warmth—The celebrated Jans Underwear; also all grades in other manufactures, silk and merino mittens and silk handkerchiefs, silk wristlets, jersey coats, cardigan jackets and sweaters, gloves and mittens for men and boys, a nice canoprella Mackintosh coat box or cape, rubber coat and leggings or our new storm suit, a nice trunk, dress suit case, telescope box or ratchet. Ready-made Clothing—Vestiers, reefers, overcoats and suits for men and boys, all must go. Merchant Tailoring Department—Dress suits, business suits, extra trousers, overcoats, alsters, made in the latest style, fit and workmanship guaranteed. JOHN E. ADAMS, Leading Hatter, Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Gents' Furnisher. No. 41 North Street Middletown.

ONE WEEK NEW TO-DAY. Usually crowds the Fancy Goods Holiday Trade. This is unfair to buyer and seller. Why not buy earlier. Our entire holiday display is ready to-day. We have collected together a remarkable exhibit which cannot fail to surprise and delight buyers. A hams from 25c to \$2.50. Toilet Sets 95c to \$2.00. Glove Boxes, Jewel Cases, Odor Stands, Perfumes in fact a variety so great that separate mention is impossible. We place the prices low, the goods are merely a "Holiday Advertisement." Our stock of Handkerchiefs and Mittens is immense. We can show you 10 dozen to select from—silk and linen, initials from 10 to 75c, embroidered Handkerchiefs from 5c to 75c. Come and see.

H. E. Churchill & Co. 30 NORTH ST. IF YOU WISH TO BUY, SELL, RENT, REAL ESTATE Exchange or Mortgage CALL ON E. E. CONKLING. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood. Cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Biliousness and give health and action to the entire system.

J. D. HORTON, AGT No. 27 West Main St. GRANDLY READY for the Holidays in every way. All through the store you will find the goods, the prices closely in touch with that old proverb, "It's better to give than to receive."

Samuel Lipfeld, 25 NORTH ST. A LUNCH BOX FREE. We have secured a large number of handsome enameled Tin Lunch Boxes, self locking, with handles, the very best made, which we will give free to every purchaser of goods to the amount of THREE DOLLARS or over, paying cash. A number of the boxes are in the window. Look at them and you'll want one.

SAMUEL LIPFELD, 25 North Street. ECONOMY STORE, 114 North St. This will be our last mention in regard to the closing out sale of Winter Clothing as we will devote our adv. to Holiday Goods hereafter. If you want good reliable clothing see us and Our \$5 Ulsters or Overcoats, Our \$10-12, \$8 Kersey Overcoats, Our \$8 Dress Suits, Our Heavy 25c Shirts.

EARLY BUYERS find the choice things. Just a few of the many good things we offer the early buyer are: —The most complete Book stock we have ever shown. —Photograph Albums to suit all purchasers. —Largest stock of Pocketbooks and Card Cases in all leather from calf to snake skin, for both ladies and gentlemen. —Diaries and Calendars for '96. We take subscriptions for all Periodicals as usual.

Hanford & Horton, 6 North Street.

WHY PAY RENT? Buy a large lot, 50x150, with all improvements, city water, sewer, etc., five minutes' walk to depot. \$32,000 to help build. You pay for your home monthly same as you pay rent. Come and see us. The Real Estate Exchange 12 East Main street. L. W. CARR, REAL ESTATE BROKER.

LEWIS WOOD, AUCTIONEER. Office in Bell House.

UP TO DATES The Kind that Men Wear.

Neckwear. Our stock is just immense in quantity, quality and style. Prices right. The new puffs are very pretty.

Collars and Cuffs. We have added a new to cent line—all styles.

Fine Shirts. Some new things in short bosoms, 3 stripes, 40c. Our 60's unfiner shirts are the best in the world for the money.

Underwear. Are having unusually large sales in this line. Piece line garments at a reduction.

Flannel Shirts. A Blue for \$1.10, worth \$1.50.

Hats and Caps. Derby will not get gar. Th. 25 and 35c Scotch and Cloth Caps are big bargains.

Ready-Made Clothing. You know what "Alfred Benjamin & Co." goods are for stock and quality. Well, we keep them. Our \$12 Overcoat will surprise you. \$16 would not be \$20 much for it.

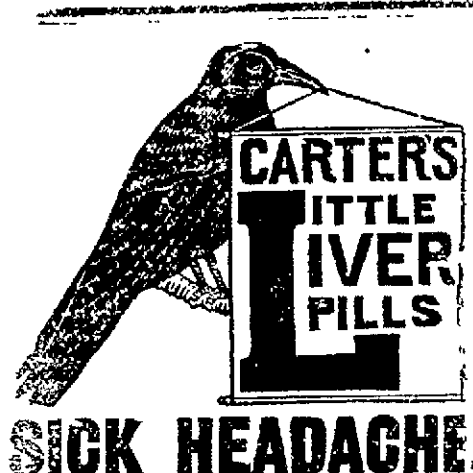
Custom Department. Our fall trade is this department. Deals that of all previous seasons. Draw your own conclusions. The \$16, \$18 and \$20 Chester suits take immensely.

GEO W. YOUNG, 16 18 East Main St., Middletown.

25 Choice Building Lots for Sale on Easy Terms. E. G. MEDRICK, 208 EAST MAIN STREET

OUR LAST CALL. This will be our last mention in regard to the closing out sale of Winter Clothing as we will devote our adv. to Holiday Goods hereafter. If you want good reliable clothing see us and Our \$5 Ulsters or Overcoats, Our \$10-12, \$8 Kersey Overcoats, Our \$8 Dress Suits, Our Heavy 25c Shirts.

Morris B. Wolf, 10 North St., One Price Clothier. "Everything for Men's Wear Except Shoes."



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!
right on top, with a full
New Line of Umbrellas.
Cast your eye in our window. The largest assortment of
Sterling Silver Novelties
in Middletown.

Experience, Promptness and Accuracy is enough to say in regard to our Repairing Department. A call solicited.

CHAS. J. GIERING,
Jeweler and Optician,
7 North street, Middletown

BIG MONEY!
A Large Bottle of Petroleum
USUALLY CALLED VASELINE.
FOR 5 CENTS.
Two Grain Quinine Pills
5 CENTS A DOZEN, 30
CENTS A HUNDRED.

I. ERSKINE MILLS,
Druggist, North Street.

To THE PISO COMPANY,
WARREN, PA.
Gentlemen:
With
delight I
recommend
your
PISO'S CURE
for
CONSUMPTION
to others,
for it alone
saved my
life.
ADOLPH ZIMMER,
Bellwood, Neb., Apr. 13, 1895.

furniture and Wall Paper

in making your selection, get something better and better, and JACOB GROH, East Main street, next to the Congregational Church, is the best place to get what you want. He has a large stock of all the latest and most fashionable furniture, and he will make you comfortable and happy. He will make you a fraction of a cent more than any other dealer, and he will give you the benefit. Remember the name.

JACOB GROH,
East Main street, next to the Congregational Church, East Main street.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Continued from page three.

authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract.
The congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to \$107,571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895. The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve, but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people. I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believe it is a great disaster that the handling of which was fortunately not at the time generally understood by our people.

Though the contract mentioned stood for a time the tide of gold withdrawal, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from \$107,571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895, to \$79,333,996.

A Remedy Suggested.

The government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment \$1 of these notes.

When added to all this we are reminded that to carry on this astounding financial scheme the government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of \$95,500,000 in establishing a gold reserve and of \$162,315,490 in efforts to maintain it, that the annual interest charge on such bonded indebtedness is more than \$11,000,000, that a continuance of our present course may result in further bond issues, and that we have suffered or are threatened with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation, it is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief.

I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met.

To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the secretary of the treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the government on any account.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than \$486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks. Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than \$661,000,000, their outstanding circulation based on bond security amounts to only about \$190,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 10 per cent of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay 1 per cent tax on the circulation they issue. I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent, which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes.

The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of law thus modified, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to \$175,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be canceled. At any rate, I should confidently expect to see the existing national banks or others to be organized and themselves of the proposed encouragement to issue circulation and promptly fill any vacuum and supply every currency need.

Use for Accumulated Silver.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave the treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin nearly \$175,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation, as in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury the necessities of the country should require.

In the present stage of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it. The important question is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue in sound financial condition. We are considering the government's holdings of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength.

If our gold reserve had never been impaired; if no bonds had ever been issued to replenish it; if there had been no fear and timidity concerning our ability to continue gold payments, it any part of our revenues were now paid in gold, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an influential factor in the problem. But unfortunately all the circumstances that might lead to this consideration are entirely lacking.

If it is said that these notes if held by the government can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people draw gold from the treasury on demand upon United States notes and trans-



BUDS, Society buds, young women just entering the doors of society or women in a household, require the wisest care. To be beautiful and charming they must have perfect health, with all it implies—a clear skin, rosy cheeks, bright eyes and good spirits. At this period the young woman is especially sensitive, and many nervous troubles, which continue through life, have their origin at this time. If there be pain, headache, backache, and nervous disturbances, or the general health not good, the judicious use of medicine should be employed. Dr. Miles' Favorite Prescription is the best restorative tonic and nerve medicine at this time. The best bodily condition results from its use. It's a remedy specially indicated for those delicate weaknesses and derangements that afflict womenkind at one period or another. You'll find that the woman who has faithfully used the "Prescription" is the picture of health, she looks well and she feels well.

"WOMAN'S ILLS."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, of Dilworth, Pennsylvania, Co., Ohio, writes:
"A few years ago I took Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has been a great benefit to me. I am in excellent health now. I hope that every woman who is troubled with 'women's ills,' will try the 'Prescription' and be benefited as I have been."



FREE, FREE, FREE.

Famous Paintings of the World
AND
GEMS OF MODERN ART
FOR
\$2.50 Trade Checks
AT
C. E. VELLIE'S,
73 West Main St., Middletown

TO THE PUBLIC.
Don't Delay.

This is the last opportunity you will have to get Daisy Miller, and the Best Patent Floor at

\$4.00 in Wood. \$3.80 in 1/2 Bbl. Sack

also a large quantity of

NEWBUSH SUGAR JURED HAMS at 10c.

RITTER & MILLER,
NORTH STREET, CORNER DEPOT ST.

For Thanksgiving

Extra nice White Plum Celery, fancy Cape Cod Cranberries, splendid Boston Head Lettuce, Plum Pudding, Baked Chicken, Baked Turkey, Stratford Chiles, splendor Tab's Raisins, Candied Apples, Green Beans, String Beans, Radishes, Green Onions, Sweet Potatoes, Fancy Print Butter, etc. Come and see our fine display of goods at

The City Grocery
OF
SULL & YOUNGBLOOD,
37 North Street.
TELEPHONE CALL No. 55

GROCERIES AND FRUIT FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

Butter, extra, 5 pounds 25c, fine 1 lb. 25c, fair 1 lb. 25c. Currants, extra clean 5c a pound, fair 4c a pound. Lemon Citron, extra fine, 2 lb. pound cluster 1 lb. Raisins, extra, 1 lb. 10c, 2 lb. 19c. Raisins, 2 lb. 19c. Our Coffee is selected with care, all fresh roasted—Java, Mocha and Maccabba at 12c per lb. Our high grade Tea is famous, buy it in oil varieties—Young, Japan, Young Hyson and Gunpowder from 15c a pound up to 60c and 75c. Butter—Some extra fine full cream and some extra fine coming in, bought especially for Thanksgiving trade, to be ret. 1 lb. 25c a pound, other grades from 15c to 25c. A big stock on hand. Fine Oyster Crackers at 20c a pound. Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Grapes. Fine Celery and Large Cranberries at 10c a quart.

C. N. PREDMORE & SON.

Received Since Sept. 2d
169

50, 31 and 18 pound packages of Butter. We offer of various brands, Washburn & Crosby and Butterfield Flour, 10 lb. and 25 lb. packages. Best Case and Maple Syrup, Buckwheat and other cereals, genuine imported. White and Golden Castles Soap in bars. Heinz's Sweet and Sour Pickles, Pickles, Chow Chow, Pickles and Mustard by the quart. Fine large (Number 1) Pickles, Cranberries, Celery, Butter, etc., Blackberries, Hickorynuts, Chestnuts, etc., at

W. H. FOSTER'S,
No. 20 East Main Street.

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nerve Restorer
One of Kentucky's Business
Men to Health.



No DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, and prostrated as LaGrippe. Mr. J. W. Wilson, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Kentucky, says: "In 1894 and '95 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system and so severely that my life was despaired of. I had not been for more than two months in bed, and the time of recovery was stopped. I had given me no rest, I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, attending bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker. When in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. In two days I began to improve and in one month's time I was cured, and to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends." Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HIXON.

Dr. Miles' Nerve Restores Health.

In the SOUTH

Increased attractions for the coming Fall and Winter.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION

Opening of the magnificent

HOTEL JEFFERSON

and the superb

HOTEL CHAMBERLAIN

at Old Point Comfort, Va.

The Winter service of the beautiful hotel at

HOT SPRINGS, VA.

added to the usual attractions of the famous

HYGEIA HOTEL

at Old Point Comfort

the

PRINCESS ANNE

at Virginia Beach

and the celebrated hotels at

Asheville and Hot Springs,

North Carolina

All reached by the beautiful new steamers of the

Old Dominion Line

Direct or by their railroad connections.

Send for full information

HORACE W. COREY,

Local Passenger Agent,

Office, Casino Theatre Building, Middletown.

761 & 600 Myr

NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL

50c. Per Day and Upward.



ADAMS HOUSE, NEW YORK

EUROPEAN PLAN.

10th Ave., Two Blocks Below 14th St.

60179625



NEW LIFE

DR. J. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power, Lost Manhood, Confusion, Night Losses, Brain Drain, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, All Drains, Loss of Power of the Gen. active Organs in either sex, caused by over-exhaustion, youthful errors, or excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which leads to Migraine, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, \$1 a box; for \$5 with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person by mail.

J. E. MILLS, SOLE AGENT

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Orange, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Amy T. Gallows, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, at their respective places of residence, in the town of Blooming Grove, Orange county, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of March next.

GEORGE G. GALLOWAY,
AGENT, 310 N. Y. St., Executors.
Dated Goshen, N. Y., Sept. 17th, 1895.
dWedenKebis

ury notes, but the proposition that the treasury can on demand draw gold from the people upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amusement. And even if this could be done there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it.

The secretary of the treasury might use such notes taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold on the market. Of course he could not do this without paying a premium. The premium would not remain stationary, and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the government, and with United States notes or treasury notes in his hand immediately clamoring for its return and a resale at a higher premium.

Gold and the Revenue.

It may be claimed that a large revenue and redundant receipts might favorably affect the situation under discussion by affording an opportunity of retaining these notes in the treasury when received, and thus preventing their presentation for gold. Such retention to be useful ought to be at least incalculably permanent, and this is precisely what is prohibited, so far as United States notes are concerned, by the law of 1875 forbidding their further retirement. That statute, in so many words, provides that those notes when retired into the treasury and belonging to the United States, shall be "paid out again and kept in circulation."

It will, moreover, be readily seen that the government could not refuse to pay out United States notes and treasury notes in present transactions when demanded and insist on paying out silver alone and still maintain the parity between that metal and the currency representing gold. Hence, the accumulation in the treasury of currency of any kind exacted from the people through taxation is justly regarded as an evil, and it cannot proceed far without a vigorous protest against an unjustifiable retention of money from the business of the country, and a denunciation of a scheme of taxation which proves itself to be wasteful when it takes from the earnings and means of the citizen money so much in excess of the needs of government support that large sums can be gathered and kept in the treasury.

Perhaps it is supposed that sufficient revenue receipts would in a sentimental way improve the situation, by inspiring confidence in our solvency and allaying the fear of pecuniary exhaustion. And yet through all our struggles to maintain our gold reserve there never has been any apprehension as to our ready ability to pay our way with such money as we had, and the question whether or not our current receipts meet our current expenses has not entered into the estimate of our solvency. Of course the general state of our funds, exclusive of gold, was entirely immaterial to the tormented creditor and investor. His debt could only be paid in gold, and his only concern was our ability to keep on hand that kind of money.

Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence, with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods as will reassure the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the government's store.

It cannot therefore be said to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles.

Why the Bonds Were Issued.

It is possible that the suggestion of increased revenue as a remedy for the difficulties we are considering may have originated in an intimation or distinct allegation that the bonds which have been issued ostensibly to replenish our gold reserve were really issued to supply insufficient revenue. Nothing can be further from the truth. Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our national credit. As has been shown the gold thus ob-

Continued on page seven.

Almost Incredible.

A Professional Nurse Afflicted With

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys

Finds a Cure.

From the Buffalo News.

Mrs. A. E. Taylor has resided in Buffalo for over 40 years. Her address is 250 Herkimer avenue, as a professional nurse she has nursed back to health many a sufferer. Disease in all its varied forms have become as familiar to her as to the regular practitioner. Her occupation is one that taxes the strongest constitution, but the fatigue of long watching and nursing at last brought her to a bed of sickness. Mrs. Taylor speaks of her complaint and cure as follows: After being confined to my bed for some time my disease assumed such a serious aspect that a doctor was called in. He pronounced my ailment Bright's disease of kidneys in the third degree and a very bad case. My limbs swelled up so that I could not walk across the floor, or, indeed, help myself in any way. My face bloated up and my eyes swelled so that the sight was badly impaired. This condition continued for nearly two months without any marked improvement from the doctor's treatment. I have taken quarts of buchu and juniper. I tried battery treatment, but all without any lasting benefit, until I felt like finally giving up in despair. Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills I gave them a trial, and after taking three boxes I was able to get up with out assistance and walk, something I had not done in months. I continued steadily to improve with their use. The swelling in my leg left, the color returned to my face, changing from a chalky color to a health bloom. I now consider myself entirely cured and I shall never rest praising the little pill that saved me.

"Doan's Kidney Pills are certainly a surprising discovery for kidney ailments. I shall be glad to tell anyone of the wonderful cure they performed on me."

For sale by all dealers—price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Expeller.



AYER'S Cherry Pectoral
SAVED HIS LIFE

So says Mr. T. M. Reed, a highly respected merchant of Middletown, Ill., of a Young Man who was supposed to be in Consumption.

"One of my customers, some years ago, had a son who had all the symptoms of consumption. The usual medicines afforded him no relief, and he steadily failed until he was unable to leave his bed. His mother applied to me for some remedy and I recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The young man took it according to directions, and soon began to improve, until he became well and strong."—T. M. Reed, Middletown, Ill.

"Some time ago, I caught a severe cold, my throat and lungs were badly inflamed, and I had a terrible cough. It was supposed that I was a victim of consumption, and my friends had little hope of recovery. But I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, took it, and was entirely cured. No doubt, it saved my life."—J. Jones, Emers Cove, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Received Highest Awards

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

DR. FRED N. FRIEND, Dentist, Office corner

North and King streets, Middletown, N. Y.

Trance on King street. Dental work of all kinds.

Gas administered.

DR. T. C. & FRED C. POYCE, Dental Sur-

geons, Office over National Express Co.

Franklin Square, Middletown. All branches of

dental practice given in the most approved

methods. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.

MIDDLETOWN Savings Bank—Money de-

posited on or before the 15th day of January

and July, and the 31st day of April and October,

will draw interest from the 1st.

D. P. SEWARD, Attorney and Counselor at

Law, Rooms 2 and 3 Lippitt Building, No.

25 North street, Middletown. Particular attention

given to the examination of titles to real estate.

CHARLES J. EVERSON, successor to William

W. River, Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

Office No. 5 King street, Middletown.

DR. F. M. BARNES and DR. E. C. McBRIDE,

Dentists, Office on Main street, corner of

South street, Middletown. Fine Operative De-

ntistry a specialty. Sets of teeth made for less

money than at any other office in town. All are

guaranteed.

DR. TRIMME, No. 42 West Main St., Middle-

town, N. Y. Dentistry in all its branches.

Gas administered. 85d13d17

J. W. WORCESTER, M. D., Late of New

York city. Fine Dentistry in all its branches.

Expert in the use of gas and extraction.

Hidway—p19—27 NORTH ST., Middletown, N. Y.

Good Working Positions Guaranteed

to Every Graduate of

Spencer's

Business College, Kingston, N. Y. This institution

has already secured many positions for its

graduates, without making any promise to do so.

It is now in a position to positively guarantee a

position to every graduate in Stenography and

Typewriting. Written contract entered into with

each student on entering the college by the

American Writing Machine Co. to secure for him

a position on presentation of a proper certificate

of competency signed by Prof. H. H. Spencer.

Spencer's Business College is the only educa-

tional institution along Hudson offering this

guarantee. Send for catalogue and journal.

Car fare from N. Y. or home to Kingston paid by

the Board and about \$3 per week.

Address B. H. SPENCER, Kingston, N. Y.

25d4m3mDec1

Bull's Cannel Coal

for fireplaces, does not snap.

also

CHARCOAL!

for starting fires and broiling steaks

L. B. A. TAYLOR & CO.,

89 W. Main St., cor. Mill St.

NEW COAL YARD.

Drake, Horon & Drake

HAVING

Opened a Coal Yard on Grange Street,

AT SUSQUEHANNA AND WILKES

HENRY G. CAMPBELL, J. BORDEN HARRIMAN, MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

H.G. Campbell & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
9 New St., New York.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING
BUSINESS.

Buy and sell, on commission
Stocks, Bonds and Miscellan-
eous Securities.

B. F. GORDON,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and En-
graver, 55 North St., Opp. Press Office.

A LARGE INVOICE
OF
Artistic Cut Glass,
IMPORTED VASES
AND
Art Pottery,

SUITABLE FOR WEDDING AND AN-
NIVERSARY PRESENTS, JUST RE-
CEIVED. CALL AND EXAMINE.

Letter and Mono-
gram Engraving
IN
THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.

B. F. GORDON,
55 North St., Opposite Press Office.

William F. Royce
SACRAMENTO
CHARLES E. SMILEY
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Best Grades of

COAL

Pittston, Lehigh & Lackawanna
Red Ash, Stove and
Ghoshout a Specialty. Also
LUMBERLAND COAL
QUANTITIES ALWAYS ON HAND AT PA. W. H. HARRIS
1000 N. Y. ST. N. Y. C.

BUTTERMILK
AND
Clycerine Soap
5c. A CAKE.

If you want the best, use
Palmer's Perfumes.

CITY PHARMACY,

GEORGE H. HILL & CO.

When You Build
A New House

or remodel your old one

Pay Strict Attention to the

PLUMBING
and Ventilation.

J. C. DEGNAN & CO.
No. 28 West Main St.,
Make this work a SPECIALTY. Call on them
or write for estimates on all work in their line

JACOB GUNTHER,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.

MEALS ON THE EUROPEAN
PLAN.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS FOR BALLS AND
ENTERTAINMENTS.

MASONIC BUILDING,
NORTH STREET, MIDDLETOWN

BLOOD POISON
HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper
Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Falling, Write COOK
REMEDY CO., 307 Main Street, Temple
Chicago, Ill., for proof of cure. Capital,
\$500,000. Worst cases cured in 15
to 25 days. 10-page book free.

MUNYON.

**Mrs. James Fish, Who Suffered Ag-
ony With Rheumatism for Nearly
30 Years, Throws Away Her
Crutches and States She
Entirely Cured.**

Positively successful Cures for Dy-
s-
pepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Kidney and
All Blood and Nerve Diseases—At All
Druggists, 25 Cents a Bottle.

Mrs. Jane Fish, 608 East Second
street, Kansas City, Mo., says: "My
rheumatic trouble began in 1867 with
such an acute attack that I was en-
tirely helpless and had to be fed.
Since then I have had similar attacks
each spring and fall, growing gradu-
ally worse until I was a complete
cripple all the time, having to walk
with crutches. In April I bought
my first bottle of Munyon's Rheu-
matic Cure and found it so much
help that I continued until I had
taken four bottles of the pills. I am
now completely cured and since tak-
ing the second bottle last June I
have not had a symptom of rheuma-
tism. I walk as well as ever and feel
as spry as a young girl. I say most
heartily, God bless Munyon and his
remedies."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never
fails to relieve in one to three hours,
and cures in a few days. Price 25c.
Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guar-
anteed to cure all forms of indiges-
tion and stomach troubles. Price
25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily
cures pains in the back, loins and
groins, and all forms of kidney dis-
eases. Price 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost
powers to weak men. Price \$1.00.
A separate specific for each dis-
ease. Sold by all druggists, mostly
at 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon,
1505 Arch street Philadelphia, Pa.,
answered with full medical advice
for any disease without charge.

MIDDLETOWN TIME TABLES.

Erie Railway
Trains leave from Middletown Stations, begin-
ning Nov. 1st, 1905, and continuing until further
notice, as follows:
Trains marked with * run daily. Trains Nos.
601, 602, 603, 604 and 605 run Sundays only. All
other trains daily except Sundays. *Train No. 5 will
stop only for passengers for Binghamton or west
thereafter. Due notice must be given at the
ticket office. Trains with the following letters
indicate connection, viz: *N with New-
burgh, *B with Binghamton, *W with West-
bury, *P with Port Jervis, *G with Greenv-
ich, *M with Middletown, *S with South-
ampton, *I with Pine Island Branch.
GOING EAST.

No. 1 James St. Sta. Main St. Sta.
12 New York Ex. T. 4:30 a.m.
26 Middletown Ex. 6:30 a.m.
26 Orange Co. Ex. 7:30 a.m.
26 Mountain Ex. 8:30 a.m.
26 Port Jervis Ex. 9:30 a.m.
6 W. Main (G. except Sat.) 12:45 p.m.
30 Way, T. M. P. 1:30 p.m.
15 Orange Co. Ex. 2:30 p.m.
5 C. & S. L. Ex. 3:30 p.m.
26 Middletown Ex. 4:30 p.m.
26 Port Jervis Ex. 5:30 p.m.
26 W. Main (G. except Sat.) 6:30 p.m.
26 W. Main (G. except Sat.) 7:30 p.m.
26 W. Main (G. except Sat.) 8:30 p.m.
26 W. Main (G. except Sat.) 9:30 p.m.
GOING WEST.

No. 1 James St. Sta. Main St. Sta.
12 New York Ex. T. 4:30 a.m.
26 Middletown Ex. 6:30 a.m.
26 Orange Co. Ex. 7:30 a.m.
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5 C. & S. L. Ex. 3:30 p.m.
26 Middletown Ex. 4:30 p.m.
26 Port Jervis Ex. 5:30 p.m.
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26 W. Main (G. except Sat.) 7:30 p.m.
26 W. Main (G. except Sat.) 8:30 p.m.
26 W. Main (G. except Sat.) 9:30 p.m.

Passenger trains for Middletown leave foot of
Chambers street, New York, at 7:15, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30,
9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12:00, 12:30,
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